NORSE DISCOVERIES.

THE VINLAND OF LEIF ERIKSEN.

DISCOVERY OF AMERICA BY NORTHMEN. dress at the unveiling of the statue of Leif Eriksen, delivered in Fancuil Hall, October 29, 1887. By Eben Norton Horsford. With maps and flustrations. 4to, pp. 113. Houghton, Millin & Co. Professor Horsford has revised and extended the and has published it in a handsome permanent

interesting address delivered by him last year at the unveiling of the statue of Leif Eriksen, form, together with full appendices and notes, and a series of beautifully printed maps illustrating the He has thus brought together in a compact form all the arguments and evidence in support of the discovery of America by the Northmen, and there can be no question that the case as presented is as nearly conclusive as in the nature of the conditions it can be. Indeed it may be said to be definitely established that the Northmen diswered this continent four centuries in advance of Columbus. The question which is not absolutely determined is the point at which they landed and established a colony. This secondary question is rendered dubious only by a confusion in the terms by which Leif Eriksen sought to establish the latitude and longitude of the newly discovered country, to which the name of Vinland was given by the Norse explorers on account of the abundance of wild grapes they found there. This obscure point is treated by Professor Horsford in a paper in the appendix, which is a clever piece of analytical reasoning, and in which he, as we think, successfully elucidates the whole perplexity, and shows how it originated in a misapprehension of certain Icelandie customs-archaic in their origin-which are at the bottom of the

The story of Leif Eriksen is preserved in the Icelandic Sagas: those venerable traditions and histories which were transmitted orally, like the Hindu Vedas, during ages. The trustworthiness of this mode of transmission is well understood by these who have had opportunity of testing it. It may appear an extravagant statement, but there really is good ground for the assertion that matters handed down in this way from generation to generation through the medium of specially trained memories are even less liable to corruption and adulteration than are printed books. There is probably no instance known of a book many times printed without absorbing some errors on the way. Books which have been the most edited are usually the most corrupt, editors too commorely thinking it a privilege or a duty to change the text of their author for one reason or another. But in the case of orally transmitted history every jet and tittle of the original is usually preserved. In experiments made to test the reproductive capacity and the fidelity of the persons trained emorize such literary matter, it has been found that two, three or four of them would repent precisely the same words, without the slightest change, from beginning to end. And because these oral records are so entirely faithful it is possible to put confidence in them equal to that which is commonly reposed in written or printed

The story of Leif Eriksen and his voyage came down through Sagas from the year 1,000. Leif himself is a picturesque and attractive figure. Not a sea-rover and pirate as so many Norsemen used to be, however, but a simple, straightforward and enthusiastic convert to Christianity, who having, as he believed, found the truth himself, was uneasy until he could spread the joyf il news and bring others within the fold. There is, indeed, no evidence that he did any ntered were with few exceptions hearile. and Leif's brother, in a subsequent expedition to Mr. Carr defends this inquittons war, upon which, the new country, received an injury while fighting them which caused his death. There is, it must be said, a certain perplexity about the termustion of all these Norse explorations and discoveries. Leif Eriksen's party landed, built houses, and spent a winter in Vinland, or as it is now considered to be, in the neighborhood of Cape Cod. But he and the followers of his prother, and in fact, all the Northmen of whose sailings the Sagus tell, appear to have finally returned either to Iceland or Greenland, thus deliberately turning their backs upon a more temperate climate and a more fertile land than they had ever really did remain in America. Those who put much weight upon the survival of Norse names of places about Cape Cod and Martha's Vineyard may if they please, assume that the endurance of these names indicates a longer residence in the region than the Sagas speak of, and that therefore it is necessary to suppose some kind of a permanent colony of Northmen. But one fact certain, namely, that the glowing accounts of Vinland taken home by Leif Eriksen and his friends and successors did not stimulate their countrymen to any migrating movements or stir in them the colonizing spirit.

In the Saga of Thorfinn, which is suspected of being a sort of medley of all the other Sagas about Vinland, there is an account of a battle between the Northmen and the natives -Skraelings, the Norsemen called them-in which this passage occurs: "Thorfinn's party saw the Skraelings raise on a long pole a large globe, not unlike a sheep's belly, and almost of a blue color. They huries, this from the pole toward the party of Thorfinn, and as it fell it made a great noise. The sight of this excited great niarm among the followers of Thorfan, so that they immediately began to fly along the course of the river, for they imagined themselves to be surrounded on all sides by the Skraelings." Remembering that this account was written or composed more than three centuries before the invntion of gunpowder in Europe, how is the passage to be explained? There cannot be much doubt that it is the description of an explosion by a person who had had no experience of explosives. The behavior of the Indians and of the blue globular object which was hurled from end of a long pole suggests a clumsy attempt to blow up the invaders with a sort of hand grenade or bomb. The only circumstance which goes counter to this is the absence of any indication that the thing, which on falling made a great noise, did any harm beyond frightening Thorfinn's people and causing them to fly from the Indians. No doubt it is easy enough to suggest that the composer of the Thornfinn Saga invented this episode, as he or semebody else unquestionably invented the story about the "Uniped" who shot at and mortally wounded Thorvald. In any case the fancy is a singular one, and even its invention would be remarkable in the circumstances. In another part of the same Saga the Skraelings are represented as so ignorant that they did not know the character of iron. One of them picks up a Norse battle-axe, and tries it upon a comrade. To his astonishment it kills the Skraeling, whereupon the finder tries if it will cut stone, and seeing that it does not do so, flings it into the sea in great

Some of the descriptions of the Northmen seem houses of the Iroquois, though there can be no certainty as to this, The explorers certainly took cattle from Iceland to Vinland, but either they took away all the increase when they returned home, or the stock they left behind them was exterminated by Indians and wild beasts. They appear to have done little in the way of sowing crops, subsisting for the most part upon their The waters about Vinland they describe as well populated, and they speak especially of salmon as being plentiful. The voyages and adventures of Leif Eriksen, Biani and Thorvald are not in the least sensational, and they lead to nothing. This fully accounts for the unshalten sway of Columbus, who, though he is not entitled to the credit-if credit it be-of the first discovery, yet was the herald of great events, the forerunner who announced a world-important change eminence in history hitherto awarded him | make the exiles give up their farms Mr. Carr does nnet be weakened, much less destroyed, by speak with wholesome disgust. It was an infamous

any evidence concerning the earlier appearance of the Northmen on the coast of America. It is even possible that the Japanese anticipated Leif Eriksen in the discovery of a portion of the continent of North America, for they have traditions which seem to point to a landing on the coast of California semewhere about the eighth century. But the fact, if it were a fact (which is doubtful enough), would have less significance than interest. For after all, the discoverer of a new country who makes no use of his discovery can claim but a barren honor, nor will the world as a rule concede much to these whose explorations lead to nothing. Leif Eriksen is a most interesting historical personage, and Professor Horsford has done all that could be done in a thorough and skilful manner. But Leif will not interfere with, much less supersede, the Genoese, however well entitled he be to commemoration on his own account.

MISSOURI.

A BIASSED HISTORY.

AMERICAN COMMONWEALTHS. Missouri. A Bone of Contention. By Lucien Carr. 16mo. pp. 377. Heughton & Mifflin.

The first chapters of Mr. Carr's volume are full of interest. The account of the discovery and early settlement of the region which in course of time was to become the American State of Missouri carries the render back to a purely pastoral age. The period of the Sanish domination was one of patriarchal simplicity and tranquil happiness. The people must then have enjoyed an ideal equability. Moderns might, and probably would, call the life dull, but there can be no question that it was innocent, moral, wholesome, and far closer to the highest Christian model than the successors of those peaceful and conservative old folks have ever attained since. It is further interesting to note that under the Spanish domination there was little trouble with Indians, and that the cause of this freedom from trouble was the sagacious and honorable policy pursued toward the aborigines. All persecution of them was rigorously prohibited. They were treated on terms of equality. They were made to understand that their friendship was valued. In trade they were not systematically cheated. They were invited to plant their villages by the side of the white settlements, and frequently they did so. And since the white men did not covet the lands of their red neighbors, the races lived together in The quiet unambitious existence of these bygone times is described with graphic force by Mr. Carr. but when he advances further, and begins to treat of more recent events, there is a change in the tone of his chronicle.

His feeling as a Missourian then begins to be manifest, and presently it is made apparent that he holds views on slavery and secession which render it scarcely possible for him to be impartial or accurate. His State sympathies are manifested, to the prejudice of history, in his presentation of all those events and controversies in which the action of Misseuri, when rightfully stated, appears anything less than creditable to the State. The Texas and New-Mexico annexations, for example, are here described from a point of view which is anything but historical or exact. The truth is that the Texas annexation and the Mexican wer were alike disgraceful to the United States. They were forced on the country by the slaveholders, who would stop at nothing provided they could obtain the means of expansion for the peculiar institution." A more unjust and wanton war was never waged than that with Mexico. and it involved principles adherence to which would, at the time of the rebellion, have rendered it impossible for the Federal Government to proproselytizing in or about Vinland. The Indians | test against interference on behalf of the South by any foreign power.

Mr. Carr defends this inquitoes war, upon which the new country, received an injury while fight- though he cites Bancroft, it is evident that he them from undertaking a permanent settlement.

It is also possible that some of the hardy seamen | Northern mind at the time. The North was a long while in realizing the force and even desperation of Southern determination, and the unprepared student. this slow realization is due to the fact that whereas the setion of the South was spurred and quickened by self-interest of the most specific character, the North was contending for principles which, while of the first consequence, did not, like the slavery issue, appeal directly to the pockets of their advocates. This was one reason why for many years the Southern policy and programme succeeded, and why the Northern States allowed themselves to be pushed from concession to compromise until it bewas to stimulate the greed of the other side and embolden its insatiable demands.

no doubt a great deal may be said on both sides. It is difficult for a State to police a border so ex- down the Penobscot and Kennebec Rivers tensive, and perhaps it is impossible. But how- total lumber product of the State is over \$3,000,000 ever that may be, there is no room for doubt as yearly. These logs are cut in winter by men who to the fact that the course of the border Mis- live in log camps. In spring the same men get the sourians who raided into Kansas was wantonly and logs on the ice of the rivers and lakes and when the malignantly aggressive, or that they represented lice breaks up the lumber is taken to chacge by comthe extreme slaveholding faction in its determination that the voice of Kansas should not be mination that the voice of Kansas should not be pronounced against the admission of slavery. It may be admitted that as the horder disturbances destruction of trees the new growth is believed to grew both sides were in turn guilty of hideous equal the old. crimes. But it is not true, as Mr. Carr here represents, that the Kansas immigrants stood on the \$80,000,000 annually, of which the boots and shoes same footing as the Missouri border rufflans in re- made contribute \$6,000,000 and the woollen goods sponsibility. The border ruffians went out of their \$7.000,000. The fee business gives employm way to bully and intimidate the settlers of a neighboring Territory. The Kansas men began by defending themselves and their institutions, and when later they retaliated and carried the war into Missouri it was an inevitable development of the first aggressions. Mr. Carr does not write history when he pretends to put the Missourians and the world, consisting of eighteen immense quarries, all first aggressions. Mr. Carr does not write history Kansas Free State men on an exact level. This of which appear to be exhaustless. Thousands of cannot be done, nor is there any true parallelism between the Northern men who helped the defence twelve carloads being shipped daily. At Brownof free institutions in Kansas by money and other contributions and the Southern men who urged on the Missouri border ruffians to the perpetration of fresh outrages. No doubt there were irregularities on both sides; but it must always be borne in mind that the ultimate object of the defenders of Kansas was the vindication of a free ballot and a fair count, whereas the hostilities concerted on the Missouri border were intended to obstruct and Notwithstanding its short aummers and cold winters prevent the free constitutional expression of Kan- !t sts opinion. It is perfectly obvious that there never would have been any border troubles had the Southern element not abandoned all hope of earrying Kansas as a slave State by constitutional

Some objection may be taken to Mr. Carr's treatment of the Mormon question. Careful reto indicate that they saw the long communal cent studies of that question appear to settle it that the Latter Day Saints were more sinned against than sinning in their sojourns and attempts at settlement in Missouri and Illinois. It is quite certain that the manuer of their expulsion from Missouri was cruel and brutal in the extreme, and hardly at all doubtful that the poor people were shamefully plundered by the ruffians who undertook to drive them into exile. In fact their expulsion was disgraceful to the Missourians who perpetrated it, and not less so to the State. Possibly if they had employed their political power, as they afterward did in Illinois, the Mormons might have come off better, but at this time they were inexperienced, and Governor Boges evidently saw no reason for handling them tenderly; in fact, both the State government and the courts refused them the protection to which they were clearly entitled, and virtually handed them over and a great revolution. The claim of Columbus to the mob. Concerning the methods employed to

business, and mest intomous in the neglect of the State authorities to move for the protection of the victims. The reason presumably was that the votes of the mob were too valuable to be thrown away or even endangered, and that the Mormons had no quotation rate in the political market. All that can be said in the case indeed (and Mr. Carr says it) is that the free State of Illinois behaved quite as badly as the slaveholding State of Missouri had done to the followers of the Prophet

Smith. The Scuthern bias of Mr. Carr is strongly exhibited in his version of the contest to keep Missouri in the Union at the outbreak of secession. The faithful efforts of Frank P. Blair and Captain Nathaniel Lyon to frustrate the disloyal plots of Governor Jackson and his secessionist faction are here represented as unwarranted and fanatical interferences with State rights, and it is implied, if not directly intimated, that there would have been no serious attempt to take the State out of the Union but for these needless and inopportune movements. The assembling by the Governor of the State troops at Camp Jackson is described as a perfectly innocent and harmless measure, which the fanaticism of Lyon exaggerated into something menacing and sinister. Mr. Carr cannot indeed avoid the admission that Jackson intrigued with General Frost for the seizure of the St. Louis Arsenal, though the fact can hardly be said to be without a significant bearing upon the Camp Jackson episode. He rather singularly omits mention of the dispetch of guns and ammunition to Camp Jackson by Jefferson Davis, and quite naturally he says nothing of the letter in which Davis informed the Governor of what he had sent him and observed that the guns would be found useful for attacking St. Louis. In effect this peaceable and ingenuous Executive did his best, first, to capture the St. Louis Arsenal; second, to prevent the organization of treops for the defence of the Union; third, to take Missouri out of the Union. Mr. Carr intimates that the passage of the legislative bill calling out fifty thousand troops for home service-that is, in defence of secessionthe direct result of the riot which followed Lyon's capture of Camp Jackson. The loss of life which resulted from that attack on the Home Guards was deplerable, but it was caused by the misconduct of the mob, which fired first upon the troops, and had mortally wounded an officer of the latter before the order was given to return the fire. If the Legislature therefore was moved by this occurrence to declare for secession, the suddenness of the change is no less remarkable than the inadequacy of the reason. But history-not according to Mr. Carr-teaches that the Missouri General Assembly was not loyal, and that, had it not been for the Convention-which proved to have a crushing majority of Unionists, greatly to the disgust and disappointment of Jackson and his party-far more decided acts of hostility to the Union would have been committed.

Blair and Lyon undoubtedly bailled the schemes of the secessionists. They were not fanatics, but clear-sighted, patriotic, practical men, who saw what the danger was and took prompt measures to meet it. It was no fault of theirs that the Unionist element in the State alterward fell part into strengly differentiated factions, of which one, the conservative wing, proved little which one, the conservative wing, proved little less hampering and miscinicvous than the Copperheads, while the Radicals, by the force of reaction against a hesitating, timid policy, tended to extremis. Mr. Carr has a great deal to say about the botder d sturbances which continued throughout the war. They were lamentable beyond question, and as useless as they were bloody. But it cannot be said that they were altogether effects of the rebellion. Their inciting causes must be sought rather in the preliminary steps which led to that conflict. The border line between Missouri and Kansas had been for years a debatable land upon which the fiercer and more lawless and unruly spirits of both parties carried on feuds and raids and revenges, and when the war broke out these outlaws formed the nuclei of the predatory bands that cavaged the whole line theneforward. Missouri suffered greatly in the rebellion, and mere in proportion

WAY DOWN IN MAINE.

THE VARIED INDUSTRIES OF THE PINE TREE STATE.

Bangor, Me., Aug. 8 (Special).-Few people outside the State of Maine, and not all within its borders, realize the extent of its industries. It seems to be the common impression that Maine is a cold, barren sort of a place, good to go to in summer to escape came apparent that the only result of yielding the heat, and equally good to fise from in winter. The only industries are supposed to be farming and beeping summer boarders. Yet there are driven down the Penolscot River every year to this city Kansas tr. ubles furnishes a topic regarding which Moosehead alone 150,000,000 feet of lumber are rafted lot is notehed with the owner's private mark, which he can have registered. Notwithstanding this vast

The value of the manufactures of the State 7,000 people in winter, during cutting time, when 1,000,000 tons are harvested. ment to a large number of coasting vessels to transport the product. Granite, slate and from are produced There are grantte quardes at Rockland, largely. Hallowell, Frankfort, North Jay and other places. dollars worth of state are quarried here, some ten to ville, about twenty-five miles from Monson, is another slate mine of great size. In the adjoining town are the Katardia Iron Works, where an extensive business

Yet aside from Aroostook County the State does not grow in population. Many of the young men leave the farms as soon as they are old enough and go to Boston, New-York or the West. County almost doubles its population every ten years best hay and potato section in the the State. The large crop of patatoes grown here every year has led to the establishment starch factories, and to-day more starch is made in Aronstook County than in all the ret of New-England. The potate crop is now about two and The county also produces a half million bushels. 0,000 bushels of buckwheat, 700,000 bushels 150,000 bushels of wheat and 100,000 tons of hay. Berries grow in the greatest profusion all through the

150,000 bushels of wheat and 100,000 lons of hay. Berries grow in the greatest profusion all through the cicared sections of this county. Especially prolific are strawberries and raspherries in the St. John Valley. Along the line of the New-Brunswick Railroad are strawbest ten infles in length, where these berries grow in the greatest abundance.

A word about the intelligence of the people in these far away causties. The writer has recently passed some time in sections of the country where the houses are five or ten inless apart. Never has be found people who were not lairly educated, who did not read books and papers, and who could not discuss questions of the day intelligently. If these people are far removed from schools they hire teachers to come to their houses to teach. A good story is told of a lible missionary sent down through the Moschead Lake neighborhood inst fail to distribute libbes and tracts among what the society supposed must be home heathen. When the agent began to offer his literature the people got angly. They told him they wanted neither his libbs nor his insinuations, they were able and willing to buy all the Bibles they needed, and if he had any good ones to sell they would buy, but they were neither paupers nor heatnen. The missionary immediately departed. Rest assured that no politician who comes among these Maine people this fall will pull the wool-free or any other-over their eyes. They read, think and investigate for themselves. Perhaps that is why Maine is aiways a Republican State and why she will roll up an enormous majority for the

Its prominence is significant. The large audience which assembled last Wednesday evening for the commencement exercises testified by their presence to the wide extent to which the American College is known and honored. New-York may be justly proud of this college, and of the credit of having planted it here. This institution holds its charter from the State of New-York. Its trustees-William A. Booth, William E. Dodge, D. Stuart Dodge, Morris K. Jesup, Elbert B. Munroe and A. L. Dennis-are all men of honorable New-York fame. The buildings and endowments are largely the result of New-York liberality although many gifts came from other parts of

America and from England. Many, too, are the New-Yorkers who have visited it. Their first glimpse of its group of buildlightful one. The college campus stretches along a high hill immediately above the sea, and commands a superb view of the Lebanon range. The college grounds are inclosed with a wall, which follows the windings of the rounded hills below.

It is one of the missives which Ozias brought and we have to have it without the consciousness that we have also paid for it. But still it might be far worse than also paid for it. But still it might be far worse than to liceton.

Sold everywhere. Price: CUTICURA, 50 cccus; RESOLVENT, \$1. Prepared by the potter. Sold everywhere is not on the most of the missives which Ozias brought and we have to have it without the consciousness that we have to have it without the consciousness that we have also paid for it. But still it might be far worse than also paid for it. It is an answer to our advertisement concerning. ings from the deck of the steamer has been a defollows the windings of the rounded hills below. So irregular is the land in surface that the whole extent of the grounds cannot be seen from any one point, and the impression given is one of a very large property. The medical school stands near the northern entrance. Gardens have been planted around it. The walk to the main build-

on Sunday, July 1. The subject was "The Christian life as a race, with its hindrances and encouragements." Dr. Bliss's simple, vigorous English is well adapted to the comprehension of these young Syrians, whose carnest attention is always a stimulus to the preacher. The Sundayschool anniversary took place in the evening, with bright, hearty singing in English and Arabic. On Tuesday evening there was the president's reception for the seniors in the literary and medical ing was a delightful one, with Arab and European

music. On Wednesday morning a strong wind blew from the west, rolling up great waves, which broke into dazzling sheets of snowy feam almost at the foot of the lofty college campus. The gradnating exercises at the Preparatory Department with flags, plants, and pots of cleander, while the gay pepper-herries were strewn about gracefully. After the class song in English to the tune of " Marching through Georgia," there came a speech by a little Lebanon prince, a member of the aucient family of Shebah, whose pedigree runs back centuries beyond that of Queen Victoria. His Highness is a nice, modest boy and spoke prettily. A school is a democratic place, and our young friend drops his titles while at the college,

There were dialogues, declarations and orations, much in the style of American exhibitions of this kind. An Arab song, to a native tune, with jokes on the names of the boys, was received with enthasiastic laughter. We had the Arthur and Hubert dialogue from "King John." There was a discriminating English essay by a young Damascene, on "Syria and the West," with a balancing of the good and evil of the Western influence. A class prophecy was then delivered in excellent easy English by a handsome Druze from the Lebanon, a young fellow with clear-cut features, swarthy complexion, brown eyes and beautiful teeth. Some of his hits on the boys were witty and were received with uproarious

The National anthem closed the bright, cheerful exercises, and each one in the audience sang the English, American or Arabic words, according to his or her national prejudice. Of the four teachers in this department, Messrs, Beattie and Robinson are Princeton graduates, while Messrs. Iftemus and Shugueir hold the diploma of the Beirut College. The two latter are Syrians and superior Arabic scholars. They are just completing an Arabic grammar, which is to be distinguished by its system and method from the discursive works on this subject now in use. Mr. Beattie is the principal of the department.

Visitors to a college commencement are accustomed to put short breathing spells between the exercises. At 8 o'eleck we were all assembled tegether again, this time in the college chapel, to listen to the regular commencement exercises. The president and faculty made a scholastic appearance on the platform in their black gowns. There are about a dozen American teachers in a thousand. In the front were several prominent Moslems, some of them in their snowy turbans. now? I guess we can get there somehow," Old graduates-uoctors, teachers, preachers, merchants-greeted each other and chatted over old After the opening religious exercises, and sort of saluta ory by a modical student, the esident announced the address of Elius Saleh, president announced the induces of Lans Sate, a senior. This young man has already made a reputation as a peet. The long poem on "Meral Freedom," which he proceeded to deliver, was certainly most benutiful and interesting. Yesmost beautiful and interesting, even to most beautiful and interesting, even to me, who understood hardly a word of it—so flow-ing were the calences, so charming the allitera-tion, so sonorous the full-mouthed Arabic syl-ables, that it was a delight to listen to the mere sound, and one was almost content to lose the sense. Mr. Saleh was constantly interrupted by offers as a teacher of Arabic which have come to

A SYRIAN COMMENCEMENT.

SCENES AT THE AMERICAN COLLEGE AT BEINUT.

[PROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

Mt. Lebanon, Syria, July 9.

A cool mountain breeze is swaying the green vine tendrils which cluster about the arches of the broad window through which I look ever the ranges of Lebanon to the glittering city of Beirut, stretching itself into the blue Mediterranean, a dozen mile away, 2,500 feet below this high-perched village of Abeih, from which I write. Among the hundreds of great buildings in the city, none can be seen more casily from these mountains than the main building of the Syrian Protestant College. Its prominence is significant. The large audience which assembled last Wednesday evening for the

THE DIKE:

A LETTER AND A NERVE 'TACK.

Ransom, July 30.—The Interior of a shanty.

small kerosene hand-lamp faintly illuminating the cracked stove and the row of bunks at the end of the room. The screen door accidentally left open and mosquitoes and large moths flying in. A scent of damp newly cut hay mingled with an odor of salt pervading the place. A Skye terrier sitting on the table in the direct glow of the light and watching with keenest eyes the movements of two women who seem somewhat excited over an open letter which they have evidently just perused. Reader! This is our shan'y, it is our kerosene lamp, our terrieroh! would be were indeed ours!-our mesquitoes, our moths, and we are the two women with the letter ing the dog, which notice appeared some weeks ago, so long ago in fact that we have been able day by day to thrust more and more successfully from us the thought that there would ever be an answer. envelope is postmarked in Glasgow, Scotland. The writing is of that tall, slim kind wherein each letter ing is bordered on one side by a young grove of pines, among which in warm weather the students like to nestle with their books. Besides the main building, with its recitation rooms, library, chapel, cleck tower and many-storied dormitories, one can visit the landsome Preparatory School and the Theological School of the Syria Mission, which stands in the college campus. The president's house is in a bower of rosea, honeysuckle and other creepers, which in May form a fragrant mass of flowers.

Over this open, broad-viewed campus stroll a lot of stadents, who at first sight seem un-Amerlands of the stadents, who at first sight seem un-Amerlands of the stadents, who at first sight seem un-Amerlands of the stadents, who at first sight seem un-Amerlands of the stadents of the is precisely like every other letter, and which one does not read but divines in some unexplainable way. suckle and other creepers, which in May lorn a fragrant mass of flowers.

Over this open, bread-viewed campus stroll a lot of students, who at first sight seem un-American indeed. All went the fez, except some quiet. Cypriotes. A large number dress in European costume for their best, but their undress garb is highly Oriental. At a distance one might be excused for asking whether the college were conductational. These long robes (some of cotton, some of silk) of gay colors, yellow, blue, reddishiptown, are certainly picturesque, but they do not suggest sophomores, juniors and seniors. However, if you choose to stop and chat with some handsome young fellow from Lebanon, you may find that he will develop characteristics not altogether unlike those of an American sophomore. The students are a fine-locking set. They carry this miscles splendidly. Some of them do wonders on the parallel bors and other simple apparatuse on the parallel bors and other simple apparatuse on the parallel bors and other simple apparatuse on the parallel bors are fine-locking set, they share the usual Oriented heritage. The veriest freshman will best young fellow sere high. All their studies are in European to the sudjective of the sudjective was "The usual Direction of the parallel bors and other simple apparatuse on the parallel bors and other simple apparatuse of the parallel bors and other simple apparatuse of t

turned to each other with thankful glances. did not Arthur have his wife put on an address? He must have been absent from his bride when she really sealed the note. Yes, indeed, it might have been a good deal worse, even though my friend suggested that Rose Evans McDonald, by the time she returned to her native shores, might be so tired of her Arthur that she would be glad to resume her Orlando. But there were a great many chances in our favor. departments. Many friends and relatives of the graduates were present, including some charming land, or she might even die. But it was wiched to the college were largely represented, and the even- the time drew nigh for the return of the McDonalds, alternative grew more and more fearful to think of as the days passed on.

down in a heap on the floor, with the dog flying about | and confirmed the appropriation. him. We heard a mutter to the effect that some sometimes played him these tricks. We acted upon of the old vessel, being of the same type and arrange step toward coffee. We immediately suspected that originally adopted by Eriesson for the first moniters, Mr. Peake had been askeep on the dide somewhere at a time when projectiles were light in weight and wife had not chosen to come after him. Mr. Peake 25 inches above the water-line. She is 202 feet in against the wall just within the door. As the aroma | 55 1-2 feet beam, 14 14-100 feet draught, 3,-15 tons of coffee grew strong upon the air our guest began displacement, and 101-2 knots mean speed. She is had probably slept off the first and deepest effects of feet of her length, and is divised into 46 compartme and this look grew upon him rapidly. He commenced through the centre.

Fore and aft of the machinery space the vessel is an elaborate explanation of the tricks his nerves would at certain periods "cut upon him." that folks, to look at him, p'raps, wouldn't say be being in an inner bottom, extending for a length of had a nerve in him, but, in point of fact, he was as eighty-four feet up to the armor-deck, in which is check full of um as a women, and when he'd been | included the buller room and coal-bunkers. Between out in the hot sun, like settin' on his merchine 's he'd the berth-feck and the inner bottom are the magabeen doin' on our dike, why, then he jest had ter give zines, shell-rooms, loading-rooms, turret manipulating up 'an' lay down right where he was. He had often | machinery, water-tanks and all stores. On the after found it mighty inconvenient to have this kind of berth-deck are the quarters for officers and the cabin

stiddled under your own roof, 'n' let your own wife the water-line, no recourse to natural ventilation can the washed-out blonde type, who went to Mr. Pcake air per minute, drawn from an armored ventilator, a whisper that he was just a trifle feverish now. She'd leading into all living spaces. take him right home 'n' nuss him up. When he had the various departments of the college. The after him sooner only she'd been spendin' the day includence could not have numbered much less than less below the cut and didn't git the word 'till late, at

bursts of applause which were as genuine as they were deafening. The love of poetry—especially of the form of it—belongs to every Arab, and upon that Wednesday evening every one was satisfied. The yenng poet is hesitating between half a dozen fine offers as a teacher of Arabic which have come to probably all be cut. Mr. Peake looked at his wife We said we wished we could get another man who him already.

Next came a clever and witty address by an old graduate on "Physiognomy." Amia Beg. the speaker, is a prominent physician in the Lebanon so it wouldn't take no hurt if it stood a great deal.

The conversation comes to an abrupt conclusion.

SCRATCHED 28 YEARS. A sealy, Itching, Skin Disease with Endless Suffering Cured by Cuticara Remedies

If I had known of the CUTICURA REMEDIES tweety. eight years ago it would have saved me \$200.00 (two hundred dollars) and an immense amount of suffering. My disease (Psoriasis) commenced on my head in a spot not larger than a cent. It spread rapidly all over my not larger than a could be body and got under my nails. The scales would drop of of me all the time, and my suffering was endiess, and without relief. One thousand dellars would not tempt me to have this disease over again. I am a poor man, but feel rich to be relieved of what some of the doctors but feel rich to be relieved of what some of the doctors and was leproxy, some ring-worm, psoriasis, etc. I took...and...Sarsaparillas over one year and a half, but no cure. I went to two or three doctors, and no cure. I cannot praise the CUTICURA REMEDIES too much. They have made my skin as clear and free from scales as a beby's. All I used of them was three boxes of CUTICURA, and three bottles of CUTICURA SOAP. If you had been here and said you would have cured me for \$200.00 you would have had the money. I looked like the picture in your book of Psoriasis (picture number two, "How to Cure Skin Diseases"), but now I am as clear as any person ever was. Through force of habit I rub my hands over my arms and legs to scratch once in a while, but to no purpose. I am all well. I scratched twenty-eight years, and it got to be a kind of second twenty-eight years, and it got to be a kind of second nature to me. I thank you a thousand times.

who reads this may write to me and I will DENNIS DOWNING. Waterbury, Vt., Jan. 20, 1887.

Psoriasis, Ecrema, Tetter, Ringworm, Lichen, Pruritua, Scail Head, Milk Crost, Dandruff, Barbers, Bakers, Grecers, and Washersoman's Itch, and every species of techning, Burning, Sealy, Pinnips Homors of the kkin and Scalp and Biood, with Loss of Hair, are positively used by CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautiller externally, and CUTLCURA RESOLVENT. the new 12th of Purifier Internally, when physicians and all other remedies fall.

thing more that you want to know write me, or any one

PIMPLES, black-heads, chapped and offly skin pre-nted by CUTICURA MEDICATED SOAP. FREE! FREE PROM PAIN!

In one minute the CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN
PLASTER reviews Pains, Strains and Weaksharp and nervous Pains, Strains and Weaklife direct and only pain-killing Plaster. 25 cents.

THE MONITOR MIANTONOMAH.

MEASUREMENTS, ARMOR AND BATTERIES OF THE PROPOSED NEW WAR VESSEL.

On every Tuesday and Saturday, the visiting days at the Navy Yard, crowds of strangers are permitted to pass the marine guard at the York st. entrance, to look through the Lyceum, to inspect the preliminary work on the new armored cruiser Maine, and to stand in amazement before two of those much-maligned eruisers built by John Roach just before his deathgraduates were present, including some emarking speculate thus. The present was our own. When the Boston and Chicago. But what attracts more attention, perhaps, is the monitor Miantonomah, whose ponderous armor and turret plates are being po place and the vessel being pushed to completion. vessel represents in name only the Mantonomah of Our discussion of this subject was cut short by the Ericsson, which was the first double turreted monitor terrier's leaping from the stand and flying to the open to cross the ocean, and the date of whose construction door wherein an unsteady figure presently appeared. may be said to have marked the beginning of modern This figure was that of Rodge Peake, very much naval warfare. The hull of the first Miantonomah crumpled as to his shirt and over-alls, and very was of wood, but the present craft is an immense comtook place at 4 o'clock. The platform, which blurred as to his face. He grasped the side pound steel armored vessel, intended to meet the destands in an apse of the school-room, was brillient of the door, made a movement that was meant to mands of modern warfare. The Miantonomah was cause us to think he was very upright indeed, then he ready for her armor, turrets and gons nearly ten years asked solicitously for our health. Before we could roply, he told us earnessly that the Brand was the the Democratic House of Representatives appropriate place for women, and he'd got a house there that the money for her completion, and the Republican Senhe'd sell reasonable. Having said this he went ate stood by its original principles to rebuild the Navy

Although the pre-ent Miantonomah represents in strong coffee was what he needed, for his nerves name only the original vessel, she is a reproduction this suggestion and began to make a fire as the first ments. Her system of turrets is the same as that ever since we had been informed that he had been were discharged with comparatively little power. The swillin' whiskey," and that, for some reason, his | ves el is of the lew-freeboard class, her deck being only drew himself up and leaned in a sitting posture length over all, 219 feet length on the water-line, to revive, and when he had drank one cup and held built upon the cellular system, with 87 waterthe other in his hand he was almost frimself. He tight compartments. Her double bettom extends 223 his potations. He was now looking rather shamefaced, by transverse water-tight floors and a vertical keel

divided vertically by the berth-deck, the machinery nerves, 'n' when he kinder come to, he hed to hev staterooms. In addition to these quarters, on the top some coffee to stiddy him. He could feel this coffee of each turnet will be a wooden structure, containing five rooms for use in ordinary weather, or when in "It's a great pity you couldn't be at home to git tropical climates. As all the living spaces are below make your coffee," said a pathetic, long-drawn-out be had when at sea. But in order that a good supply voice cutside. The dog dashed out and conducted of fresh air may be had, powerful centrifugal blowers into the shanty a slender, young-looking woman of will be fitted, with a capacity of 20,000 cubic feet of and put her hand on his forehead as she looked five feet in diameter, with its connection twelve feet anxiously at him. Then she gianced at us and said in above the bridge-deck, and discharging into ducts

These spaces will be lighted by deck lights through these tacks they gen'raily lasted about three days, she | the armor deck. When lying in comparatively still

these 'tacks they gen'raily lasted about three days. Sho knew how to take care of him. If there was ever a woman that knew about nerve 'tacks she was that woman, for her husband had had um ever sence she married him. Sho knew ho was llable to um when he was on the merchine. She should have ben after him sooner only she'd been spendin' the day lest below the cut and didn't git the word 'till late.

"Come, Redge, don't you think we can walk home now? I guess we can get there somehow."

Her minor, drawling tones were very pene rating; her face was sympathetic and gentle. There was not a hint in her whole aspect to show that she was not sincere, or that she could detect the fumes of whiskey which her husband's brea'h made very perceptible, even above the odor of coffee in the little room.

Mr. Peake looked at his wife and then at us with an air of pride. He struggled up to his feet with her help. As they stood together for a moment before starting, that he might be allowed to get his equilibrium as mucu as possible, it occurred to us that oerve attacks were very antagonistic to celerity in the matter of mowing. My friend inquired when our grass would probably all be cut. Mr. Peake looked at his wife rounds for the 10-inch guns.

Time, 2 a. m.-He (just home from the "club")-My dear, you ought to see the stars to-night. They are remarkably bright, and it would do you good just to see them scintillate.

She (between yawns)-Would it ! Well, the thing that